AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

CARING FOR GROWING CHICKENS
Some Excellent Advice For The Poultry Raisers From An Expert.

After the incubation season is over and the most exacting part of the brooding period is past, the poultry-man turns his attention to garden and farm crops with the result that the growing stock are often neglected. To be sure chicks well feathered out will shift for themselves and stand considerable hardships, but it is not good practice to allow them to do it. All classes of live stock make cheapest gains while they are young and poultry are no exception. Furthermore, winter egg production depends not only on the size and maturity of the pullets, but also on the amount of reserve energy which has been stored up during the growing season. Pullets cannot be fitted for winter egg production and started off on a winning race with a short and hasty preparation. The feed and care which brings best winter production must begin when the chicks are quite small and be continued throughout nust begin when the chicks are quite mall and be continued throughout

must begin when the chicks are quite small and be continued throughout the season.

Because of the egg yolk which the chick absorbs into its body cavity just before coming out of the shell, it is generally conceded that feed should be giren rather sparingly during the first few days. This does not hold true, however, during the growing suason. Healthy appetites and heavy consumption mean vigorous chicks and grood winter production. A growing chick will always make good use of all feed eaten. The gain per pound of feed will usually increase with the mount of feed consumed by chicks of any age.

Liberal feeding of sour skim milk is very important, not only for the food value which it contains, but also for the fact that it enables the chicks.

Not only to Plants But to Poultry.

Rose Chafers or, as they are commonly are appearingly against. They attack not only rose busies of the state and should be guarded against. They attack not only rose busies but shade and fruit trees, shrubbery and vegetable from the proportion of four pounds of paste or two pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water, and are appearing the pounds to 50 gallons of water, and are appearing to the state and the proportion of four pounds of paste or two pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water, and are appearing to the state and fruit trees, shrubbery and vegetable in specific and fruit trees, shrubbery and vegetable on the proportion of four pounds of paste or two pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water, and any to the powder to 50 gallons of water, and are appearing to the state and the proportion of four pounds of paste or two pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water, and any to the powder to 50 gallons of water, and the proportion of four pounds of paste or two pounds of the powder to 50 gallons of water, and any to the powder to 50 gallons of water, and the powder to 50 gallons of the powder to 50 gallons of the

Liberal feeding of sour skim milk is very important, not only for the food value which it contains, but also for the fact that it enables the chicks to eat and digest a larger amount of other feeds. If skim milk is not available, semi-solid buttermilk or some of the milk powders make a very satisfactory substitute.

Dry mash should be kept before the chicks at all times in hoppers that will provide a chance for all to get at the feed and allow no opportunity for wast. In normal times, a mash

chicks at all times in hoppers that will provide a chance for all to get at the feed and allow no opportunity for wast. In normal times, a mash homposed of equal parts of wheat, bran flour, middlings, ground oats, formeal and beef scraps would be considered best. Just at present, bran and middlings are practically off the market. Wheat mixed feed is, perhaps, the best substitute, ground oats stand next in value, with barley feed as a last resort. The objection to barley feed is that it carries an excess of fibre and very little food value. It should be used only to add bulk, and then only in small quantities. Velvet bean meal is a prometing substitute, but it has been tried out only very little as yet. An ecohomical dry mash of available grains may be made up of ground oats, 100 kps. commeal or hominy, 100 lbs.: oilmesl, 25 lbs.; gluten, 50 lbs.; and beef scrap, 50 lbs. The beef scrap may be made up of ground oats. 100 where milk is available. A scratch grain to go with this mash may be equal parts of corn and oats. It is worth while to insist on forty to feed should be fed very sparingly morning and noon, with a more liberal feeding at night. The proportion of grain and mash eaten should be of grain and mash eaten should be of grain and mash eaten should be for their age or for the time of year.

constructed from boards, buriap or trees from the forest. If colony houses with board floors are used, they may be set upon blocks so as to provide a finally retreat underneath. A corn field provides good shade and excellent range for growing chicks. All off the corn they eat or destroy will be well repaid for in growth Mash hoppers, sour milk dishes and water dishes should be placed outside the house, preferably in the cool, shady places where the chicks seek shelter during the heat of the day.

Cool, alry roceting houses are no cockerels and subsequently on pullets only. If these points are kept in mind

places where the chicks seek shelter during the heat of the day.

Cool, alry roceting houses are no less important than shady places during hot days and nights. Roosting houses must be larger, well ventilated and free from draughts. Freedom from draughts can usually be obtained by having more openings rather than less. A low apple tree is prephas

Weight Say Arg Par Rind. less. A low apple tree is perhas the ideal roosting place for growing stock, but the difficulty comes when the birds must be changed to winter charters. The ideal roosting house should be well ventilated as the apple tipe. Slow feathering and loss of appletite are often due to crowding and leating at night. When chicks come out of an over-heated house in the heating at night. When chicks come out of an over-heated house in the chriv morning, they are very apt to catch cold from the cold and dampness. The best of feed and care during the day cannot overcome the damcaused by crowded houses at

The roosting houses should be constantly watched for the appearance of red mites. They creep in quietly and multiply rapidly, sometimes becoming why troublesome to the chicks before they are noticed. A thorough spraying of the whole inside of the house of the fact that the chicks were included. In view of the fact that the chicks were

the weeds to get a start, or the mois-ture in the soil to evaporate too rap-idly. Later in the season we at-tempt to make up for our previous neglect by cultivating deeply. This results in the plow's cutting off the

morning and noon, with a more libcal feeding at night. The proportion
of grain and mash eaten should be of
equal parts by weight. Green food,
is, of course, always necessary. It is
pest furnished in a large grass run,
but succulent crops such as dward
Essex rape and swiss chard may be
used as substitutes. Fresh water
should always, be kept before the
airds, and they will appreciate having
if changed twice or three times a
day.

Shady runs are very important for
food growth during the hot summer
months. There is no more pleasant
sight for the poultryman than a lot
of half-grown chickens wallowing in
the hot summer
months of the poultryman than a lot
of half-grown chickens wallowing in
the hot summer
should always, be kept before the
sight for the poultryman than a lot
of half-grown chickens wallowing in
the cool earth under some low-hanging fruit trees or bushes on a hot
July day. If trees or bushes are not
Available a temporary shelter may be
analyse of footh they are as large as they should be
for their age of for the flock.
The only accurate method of measturing the rate of growth of birds is
to compare their weight at any age
with a table of normal or standard
weights. Scales form an easy and
accurate test of a bird's ability to
grow. For all purpos

tvailable a temporary shelter may be horns. The experiments have includ-

Weight Sex Age Per Bird Since Hatching Cockerels 8 wks. 3.5 lbs. 1 pound and pullets Pullets 14 wks. 17 wks.

19.4 lbs. Rhode Island Reds Food Consumed Age Per Bird Cockerels 7 wks. 3.0 lbs. and pullets Cockerels 11 wks. 7.2 lbs. and pullets Pullets 16 wks. 13.6 lbs.

There is no danger to the roots from deep cultivation the first time, and there is a great advantage in going deep enough to secure a good

Blind Cultivation Helps.

CULTIVATE CORN PROPERLY

results in the plow's cutting off the roots of the corn and stopping its growth and development.

Blind cultivation—cultivating the corn before it comes up—following the planter marks and throwing the dirt

vel and frequent

Early cultivation may be deep:
Later cultivation should be no deepter cultivation should always be
er than is necessary to keep the

caught up and handled once each week, which would not be done under ordinary conditions, it is thought that commercial poultrymen ought to be able to secure results equally as good and probably better than those herein reported, provided the chicks have reasonable care and attention and are grown on free range in flocks of not more than five hundred.—Leslif E. Card, Poultry Department, Storrs Agricultural Station.

CARE OF POTATOES Important Than Ever This

Special care should be taken of the potato crop this year, as the acreage is somewhat smaller than usual and is somewhat smaller than usual and every potato will be needed next winter. The cultivator should be kept going persistently at this season. The first few cultivations should be fairly deep, but the later ones should be shallower, as the roots spread out and might be injured by the deeper cultivation. Spraying should begin at once, or when the plants are six to eight inches high. If possible, spray every two weeks. Sudden changes in the weather are apt to cause blight unless spraying has been practiced. The spray to be used depends upon the insects and diseases attacking the potatoes. For the leaf-eating insects

within a few hours after mixing. Sordeaux lead, a mixture of bordeaux and arsenate of lead, is the best all-roun and economical soray. It is used in the proportion of eight pounds to 50 gallons of water. Mix as needed. It requires about 50 gallons of spray to go over an acre the first time. Subsequently applications will take 75 to 100 gallons.

The potato flea beetle is perhaps the first insect that will cause trouble.

War conditions have offered disproportionate rewards to the grain farmer, some dairymen think. It has been harder, in fact, to increase the price of milk and butter than to increase the price of corn. The situa-tion, however, is bound to equalize it self in the end, and the man who keeps cows will not always be at a disadvantage.

The dairyman should plan for as The dairyman should plan for as much grain as he can grow without disorganizing his farm aperations. He should produce silage and alfalfa whenever possible, and buy sparingly of high priced concentrates. But the herd should be kept up, and the equipment. We never knew of a dairyman starving to death.—Farm Life.

The plant.

Preached at Mystic.

Rev. Allen Shaw Bush conducted services for Rev. Albert E. Earnshaw at the Congregational church in Mystic Sunday.

Mrs. Charles F. Bartlett of Uncasville was a recent guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rufus W. Hurl-

HOW TO HANDLE OAT HAY

Oat hay is just what the term implies, oats cut before they are ripe and dried as hay is and hauled into and dried as may is and nauled into the barn from the swath. We try to cut the oats when about one-third of the heads were ripe. If it is allowed to go too long there will be a good deal of waste from shelling. If it is cut much greener than this there is danger, of molding. It is pretty hard stuff to handle,

sometimes, because it is so long and hangs together pretty badly A shorter variety of oats with a tenden-cy toward short straw will get around

By P G. HOLDEN

The proper cultivation of corn is elected for a good yield. Too many of us are careless and neglectful when it came to cultivation, and when the yield is poor as the result of improper cultivation we lay the blame to the seed, to the soil, to the weather—to anything but ourselves. Early in the season we often fail to cultivate as frequently as we should and allow the weeds to get a start, or the most-favorable circumstances, it never fully recovers.

There is no danger to the roots from deep cultivation the first time, and there is no danger to the first time, and there is a start, or the mois-favorable circumstances, it never fully recovers.

There is no danger to the roots from deep cultivation the first time, and there is no danger to the first time, and there is a start, or the mois-favorable in the weeks to get a start, or the mois-favorable in the soil to constitute the most favorable circumstances are frequently as we should and allow the weeks to get a start, or the mois-favorable circumstances are frequently as we should and allow the weeks to get a start, or the mois-favorable circumstances are founded the combined celevation of Flag Day and Bunker Hill day Monday.

We find that it draws dampness to we find that the best time to kill weeds is before they come up; before they deprive the deality, and is not so easily and is not so easily and is not so easily, and is not so easily and is not so easily, and is not so easily and is not so easily, and is not so easily and

GALES FERRY

President's Proclamation - Read at Church-Local Guests at Waterford Party-Sears Bungalow Opened.

Important Things to Remember.

The two important things to resember are:
Early cultivation of corn should be vel and frequent
Early cultivation may be deep:

Important Things to Remember.

In a day or so follow with a harrow in the same direction. This saves moisture, kills the weeds and keeps the ground from getting hard and cracked.

In a day or so follow with a harrow in the same direction. This is beside himself." Preceding the same of the same and cracked.

In a day or so follow with a harrow in the same direction. This is beside himself." Preceding the same of the same direction. This saves moisture, kills the weeds and keeps the ground from getting hard and cracked. sermon Rev. Mr. Newton read Pressident Wilson's proclamation and Gov.
Marcus H. Holcomb's regarding the

Today (Wednesday) is the third day of the big Jubilee. Judging by the attendance yesterday this event is most popular with Norwich housewives. The special offer for today is 10 Stamps Free to start a new book. No purchases necessary. We are simply giving you these stamps as a most substantial start on the road to Thrift. Only one set will be given to each customer. Come early and get yours. The Mysterious Stamp Girls Appear Thursday

2000 Stamps As Prizes

Green Stamp

Jubilee

We Will Start Thousands On The

Road To THRIFT Today By

Offering Everyone

10 "S.&H." Green Stamps Free

To Start a Book

MISS THRIFT -THE-Queen of the Jubilee Guess the number of

Stamps on her Costume in our show window, Valuable prizes to win-

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK WE OFFER SPECIAL SALES FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

FOR TODAY 31 Women's and Misses' Suits

TODAY ONLY

Values to \$45.00

Smart Serge, Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Silk Suits. Assortment comprises entire remaining stock.

121-125 Main Street

Miss Jennie G. Perkins was at

the Congregational Charlet in Systic Sunday.

Mrs. Charles F. Bartlett of Uncasville was a recent guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rufus W. Hurl-

Mrs. E. V. Mann of Norwich spen Thursday at Red Fern cottage.

Returns to Long Island. Mrs. Frank Hurlbutt of Corona, L. I., who has been spending some time at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hurlbutt, returned home Friday. She was accompanied by Miss Julia C. Richards of Long Cove, who will be the Euest of the family for some days.

Mrs. Delphine Fish, Mrs. Fanny A. Molitrop and Alice Satterlee local members of Anna Warner Balley chapter, D. A. R., of Groton and Stonington attended the combined celebration of Flag Day and Bunker Hill day Monday. Mrs. Frank Hurlbutt of Corona, L.

Navy Yard.

Mrs. Fanny A. Molthrop was the suest Friday and Saturday of Mrs. Charles S. Starr of New London.

Open Bungalow. Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Sears with their son, Alfred Dana of West Ha-ven, have opened their bungalow for he summer. Gordon Maniere, who has been the text taken, "He suest of his cousin, Alfred Dana Sears
Preceding the of West Haven, is now visiting his
ewton read Pres-

Fred L. Riffenburg and Lillian May Grandlap were married at the home of the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Reffenburg, in Ashaway Saturday evening, June 22. Only near relatives were present. The ring ceremony was used by Rev. E. P. Mathewson. The groom is in the U. S. army.

Mrs. Sarah F. B. Hood visited some friends in New London last week.
Electric lights and telephones were

Electric lights and telephones were affected by the thunder storm Saturday evening.

Rev. E. P. Mathewson preached at
Alton chapel Sunday evening.

SOUTH CRISWOLD

Children's Day Exercises Held at the Church-Frost Damages Crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes K. Lewis have as their guest Mrs. John R. Lewis of Methuen, Mass. Albert Richmond entertained George Jennings and family Sunday.

Calvin Wilcox of Shewville has been making repairs on his buildings in this place.

Children's Day Exercises.

Children's day exercises at the local church were well attended. The fol-lowing programme was announced by Supt. Ransom H. Young: Song, Sum-Early cultivation may be deep; later cultivation should always be stater cultivation should always be shallow.

Frequent cultivation early in the season is important. Many of us think that after corn is planted it needs no cultivation for two weeks, or until it is out of the ground as attained a good growth

But when the ground is not cultivated for two weeks or more after the with weeds, which take up the most of the week, with take up the most of the corn is planted it often becomes foul with weeds, which take up the most of the corn reduces the yield, because the corn reduces the yield, because the ground, packed by the rain and baked or stopped.

Later cultivation should be no deep the ground and sways be supportant. Many of us the was Gleaning Sunday—for the was Gleaning Sunday—for the was Gleaning Sunday—for the was Gleaning Sunday—for the sast offering for East Greenwich Academy which was taken.

At the Sunday school session Mrs. At the Epportant that we disturb the roots as surface of the soil. It is very important that we disturb the roots as instread or some after the corn is planted it often becomes foul with weeds, which take up the mois- corn is planted it often becomes foul with weeds, which take up the mois- corn are cut off and its ground, packed by the rain and baked or stopped.

Later cultivation should be no deep the was axing societies.

Many cultivate the ground as the offering for East Greenwich Academy which was taken.

At the Sunday school session Mrs. Sunday—for the Sunday school session Mrs. At the Enguence LaFontaine's class was the portant that we disturb the roots as surface of the soil. It is very important that we disturb the roots as surface of the soil. It is very important that we disturb the roots as surface of the soil. It is very important that we disturb the roots as surface of the soil. It is very important the well of the sound as the offering for East Greenwich Academy which was taken.

At the Sunday school session Mrs. At the Epportant that we disturb the roots as surfa mer Time is Here; scripture reading from Jewett City.
In concert; prayer by the pastor; the 23d Psalm repeated in unison; singling of The Gloria; song, God is Love; recitations, Welcome, All, Dorothy Richardson; Our Chosen Flower, Northing and Shaw, exercise De Something.

Sheldon and Earl Sidney Siswick.

The graduation of Hopkinton High school was held in the First Hopkinton Seventh Day Eaptist church, at Ashaway, Thursday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock. The graduates were Edward Albert Bevan, Marlon Murray Brightman, Helen Gould Marion Catherine Kenney, Elizabeth Kenyon, Simon Kenyon, John Walter Malley, Martha Kenyon McDonald, Norman Miller, Bertha May Peckham, Agness Scott, Oliver Ward Stoddard and Delberta Witter. At both the above exercises the audience rooms were well filled, the platforms attractively decorated and the exercises, of a patriotic nature, were finely rendered.

Married at Ashaway.

Fred L. Riffenburg and Lillian May Grandlap were married at the home of the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. W. Richards attended the grandlap were married at the home of the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. William H, Reffenburg in Ashaway.

Fred L. Riffenburg and Lillian May Grandlap were married at the home of the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Were Julia Thirt of Westford high the country of the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. William H, Reffenburg in Ashaway.

Fred L. Riffenburg in Each Comrades, Marion and Edith Pierce: recitation, Frances Button; song, Buttercups and Dalsies, Rosamond Wheatley; recitation, Frances Button; song, Butter of the week.

Married at Ashaway.

Fred L. Riffenburg in Each Clark is ong, Floring in Ashaway in the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. William H, Reffenburg in Ashaway.

Fred L. Riffenburg in Ashaway.

Fred L. Riff

Brevities. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith of Montville were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clark. The Frost King made havoc in this section Thursday night.

SOUTH CANTERBURY

Poisoned by Ivy. Mrs. Oswald Meinhold was .- cly poisoned with ivy. Her face is much swollen and one eye was closed for

several days. A physician was called

UNION

Miss Nellie Burleson visited Mrs. Chaffee at Evergreen Park the past

Eighteen Babies Weighed and Meas-ured-General News.

Addie Holland of Putnam spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. A. E. Half. Mr. McBain has been suffering from injuries received when a nor

Babies Weighed. Eighteen babies were brought to

by Ivy.

Mrs. T. J. Barber was in Norwich
Wednesday.

Charles H. Newton, James Tourgee and Mrs. Josephine S. Hester of New London and Mrs. Aaron G. Cooper and daughter Carol of Ilion, N. Y., were guests Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs.

Levi N. Clark.

the parsonage Thursday afternoon to he weighed and measured. South he weighed and measured. Mrs. Tripp, who has been a visitor at G. W. Barlow's has returned to her hem in Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Woodmanset of Bridgeport are visiting Mrs. mansee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed.; mund Goodness. J. W. Whipple of Abinaton was a

business caller here Wednesday.

Mrs. Felix Lafleur is suffering from the effects of a fall.

Children at Parsonage. Miss Hartig entertained the little people at the parsonage Saturday af-ternoon. The little people report or enjoyable time. Cake and ice crean rere served.

Most crops were not body damaged

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

by the frost Thursday night.